25 Can Verification Report for the LLNL Plutonium Packaging System (PuPS)

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25 Can Verification Report for the LLNL Plutonium Packaging System (PuPS)

Revision 0	
May 7, 2001	
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Approved by:	
Karen E. Dodson	Date
Karen E. Dodson PuPS LLNL Project Manager	Date

1.0 Summary

This document reports the results of the 25 Can Verification Run. The 25 Can Verification Run was performed as outlined in Section 1.d of SRS Acceptance Criteria (Reference 1). The run was performed over the period of February 16 to the 28, 2001. Each of these cans was welded with a dummy Inner Can containing about 5 kg of surrogate material. The cans were then analyzed using radiography and metallography of samples taken at four locations of the weld. The radiographs were examined for porosity. The micrographs of the metallurgical samples were examined for porosity, cracks, and lack of fusion. The results were reviewed by Derrill Rikard (a level 3 inspector at LLNL) and by Ken Durland (a level 3 inspector from WSRC). These reviews did not find anything of concern. Therefore we are submitting these results to SRS for concurrence.

2.0 Background

Section 1.d of the SRS Acceptance Criteria (Reference 1) states the following:

The system closure weld repeatability shall be demonstrated by performing full volumetric examinations and evaluations of the final closure weld of the Outer Cans, in accordance with ASME Section VIII Division 1, UW-51. Currently the capability does not exist to perform an ASME acceptable 100% radiograph of the closure weld from the outside of the outer can. Therefore, this requirement could only be met by producing a dummy outer can, with no radioactive contents, so that the lid could be separated from the side wall, and an ASME acceptable 100% radiograph be performed from the inside of the closure weld. These dummy outer cans shall be welded following the current qualified welding procedure, visually examined per code, and helium leak tested the same as the regular production cans in the system. Radiographic film shall be interpreted by personnel who are Level III certified in radiography per the American Society for "Recommended (ASNT) Nondestructive Testing, Inc. Practice Nondestructive Testing Personnel Qualification and Certification," SNT-TC-1A. In addition, the weld shall be cross-sectioned in at least four (4) locations to include the stop-start area, be suitably etched and visually examined at a minimum 10X magnification. The weld and heat-affected-zone shall be examined to ensure complete penetration of the joint, and freedom from cracks and lack of fusion. The dummy outer can shall include a dummy inner can with surrogate material, replicating the approximate size, volume, and weight of a production inner can. The shipper shall produce 25 dummy outer cans successfully welded and tested the same as stated above, and then a maximum of every 25th outer can during production. After the first 100 successful production cans, the shipper may review and change the frequency of the dummy can duration with SRS concurrence (Appendix B, Item 2). All of the .dummy outer can test results of the evaluation as well as the radiographs for the full volumetric examinations shall be submitted to SRS for review and concurrence (Appendix B, Item 3). The dummy can test results and radiographs representing the previous production duration must be reviewed and concurred by SRS before

shipping that production duration of cans. SRS will complete the evaluation within five business days after receipt of the data and reports. If the evaluation results indicate that the outer can weld does not meet acceptance criteria of ASME Section VIII, Division 1, SRS shall participate in the disposition decision of those previous cans (Appendix B, Item 4).

This report only deals with the 25 Can verification Run in this section.

3.0 Performance of welding

The Outer Cans used for the 25 Can Verification Run were manufactured by Westinghouse Engineered Products Division (EPD). The 25 cans were welded using weighted BNFL Convenience Cans as the dummy Inner Can. The BNFL Convenience Can was selected for ease in working with security. This testing required the movement of the weighted Inner Cans into and out of the Plutonium Facility. Using the BNFL Convenience Cans allowed the guards to examine the inside of the convenience cans when they were brought into the Radioactive Management Area (RMA). The dummy Inner Cans were weighted to match the weight of an Inner Can, convenience can and 5 kg of oxide powder. Just prior to welding the first verification can, the welding parameters were rechecked and recorded. This was also done at the end of the verification run.

The 25 cans were welded from February 16 to 28, 2001. The cans that were welded were etched with the following serial numbers:

L000004	L000020	L000028	L000036
L000014	L000022	L000029	L000037
L000016	L000024	L000030	L000038
L000017	L000025	L000031	L000040
L000018	L000026	L000032	L000045
L000019	L000027	L000033	L000046
			1.000047

After the cans were welded, they were taken out of the RMA and the tops were cut off so that the weld area was intact. These tops were then sent for radiographs. The radiographs were performed per the DOE-STD-3013-99 Container Test Weld Radiographic Procedure (Reference 2). After the analysis of the radiographs was complete four samples were taken for metallography by sawing pie shaped sections from the weld area. The samples were taken at the overlap (O), ramp down (R), tie-in (T), and body (B) locations. These were polished, etched and micrographs taken of them at either 25X or 20X.

4.0 Analysis

Earl Updike (Level II) and Derrill Rikard (Level III) produced and reviewed the radiographs for LLNL. They recorded their results on the LLNL Radiographic Inspection Report. Copies of the reports are included in Appendix A.

After we had all of the radiographs completed and most of the micrographs complete, Ken Durland of WSRC came to LLNL to review the radiographs. He reviewed them and initialed the Radiological Inspection Records. He also looked at micrographs from 20 of the welded cans that were complete and available. After he left, the remaining micrographs of the final five cans were completed and emailed to him for his review. The actual micrographs were scanned into the computer and are included in Appendix B.

5.0 Results

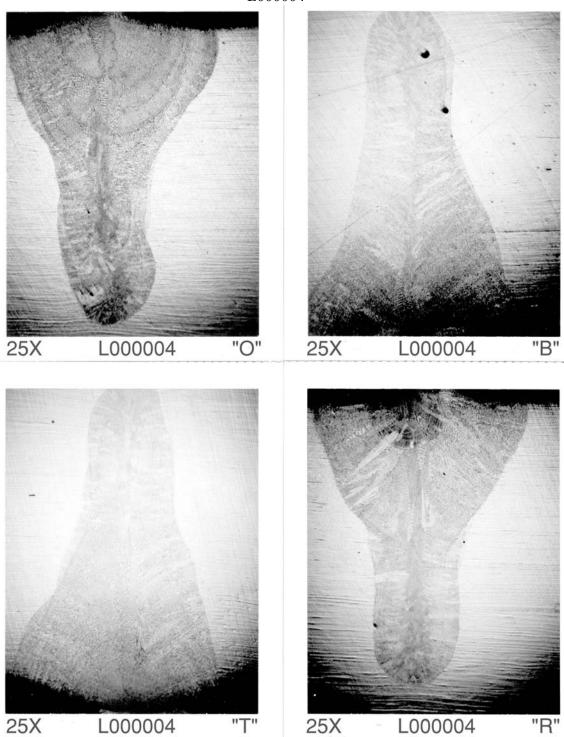
The radiographs and micrographs show that the welding process makes ASME VIII acceptable welds and that it is reliable because it was used on 25 cans sequentially.

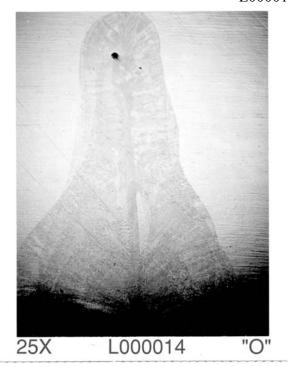
6.0 References

- 1) "Savannah River Site Stabilization and Packaging Requirements for Plutonium Bearing Materials for Storage," G-ESR-G-00035, Revision 1, July 26, 2000.
- 2) "Radiographic Procedure, DOE-STD-3013-99 Container Test Welds," UCRL-MI-142273, Lawrence Livermore National Laboratory.

Appendix A: LLNL Radiographic Inspection Reports for Cans

Appendix B: Micrographs of Metallurgical Samples

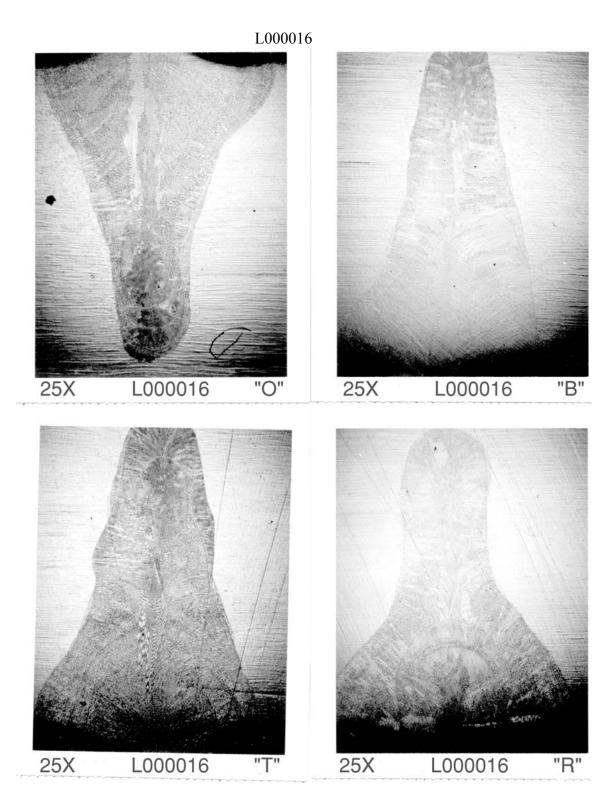


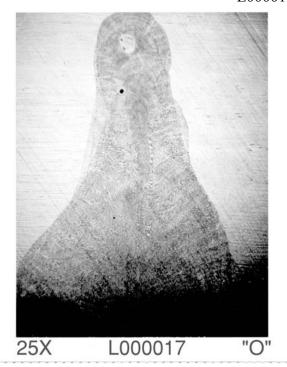










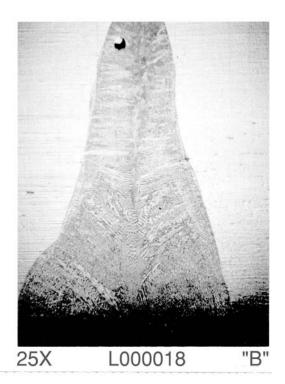


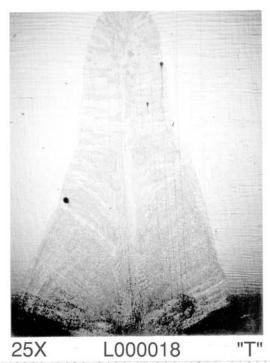


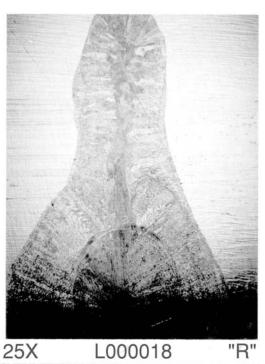








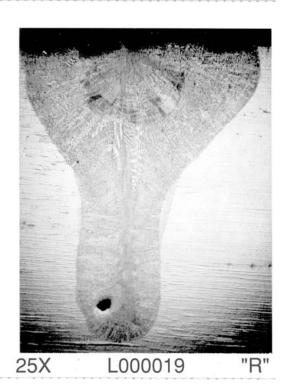














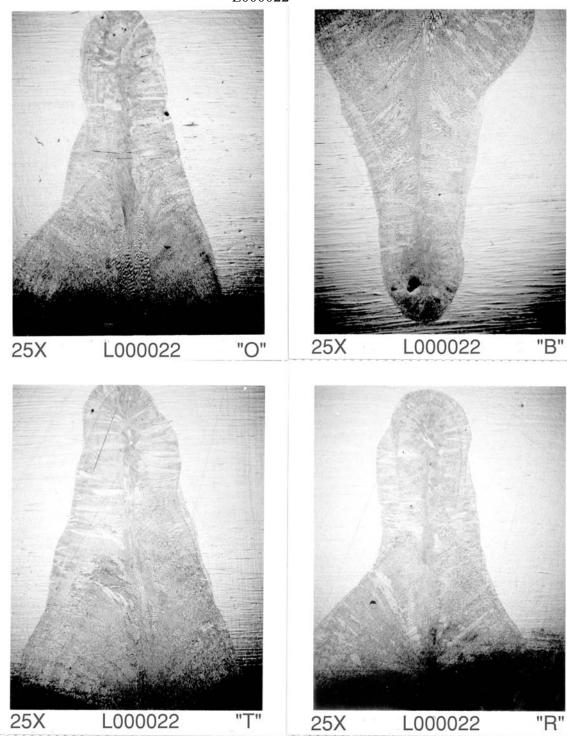


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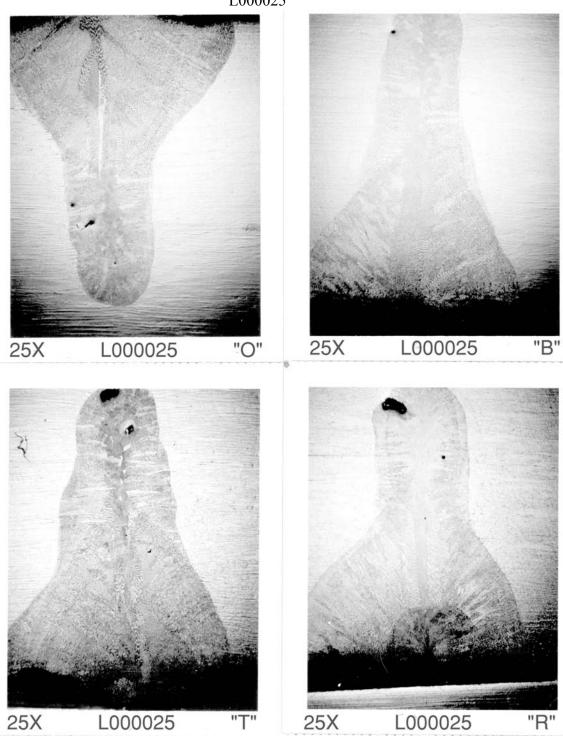


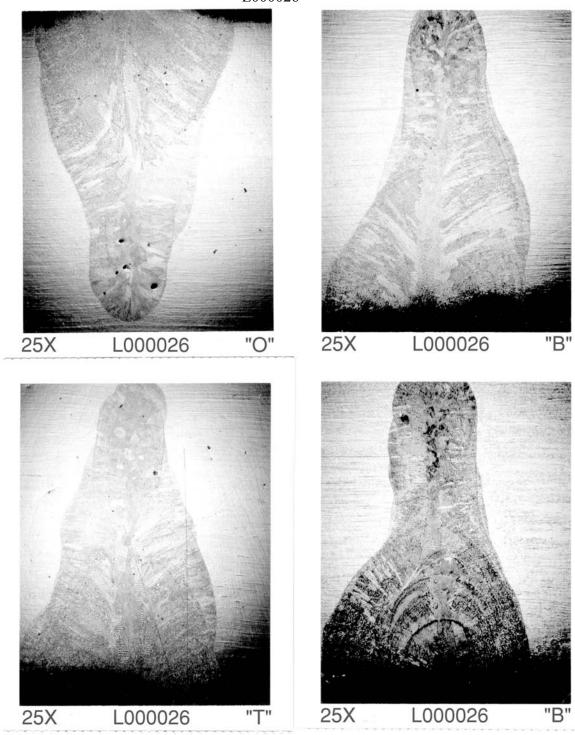


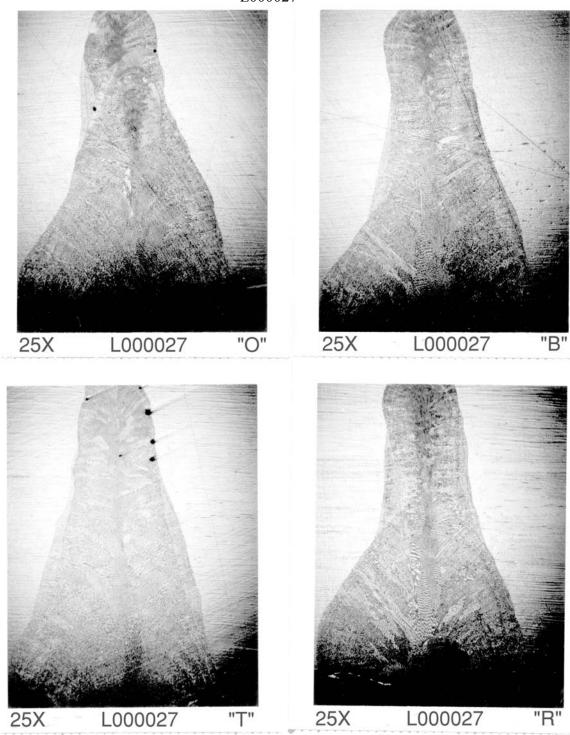


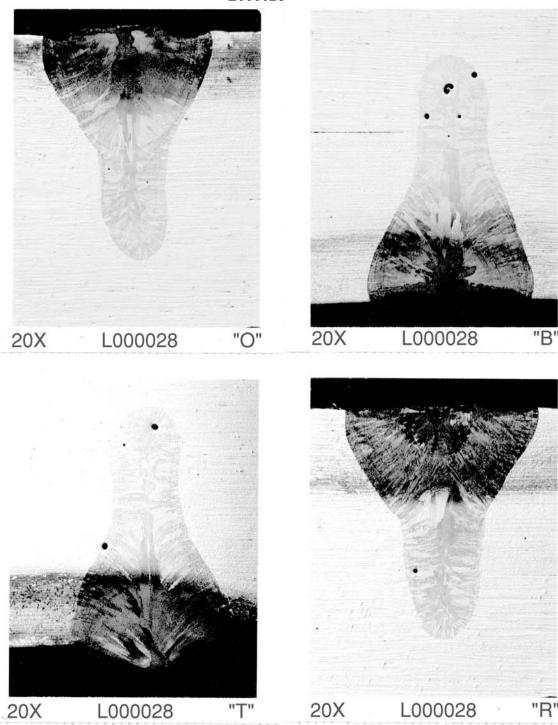


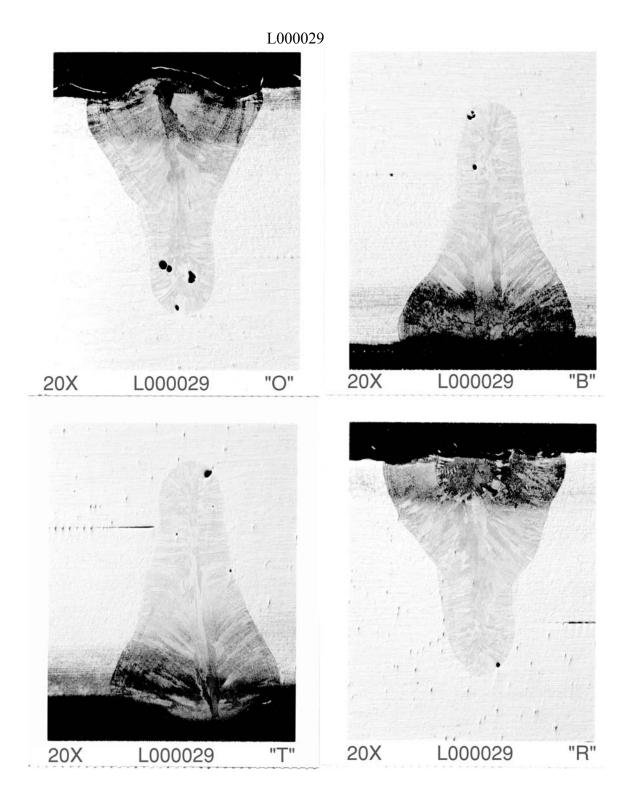










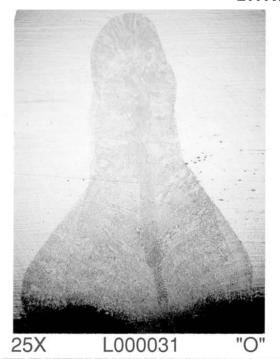


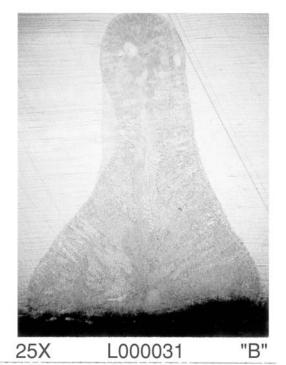






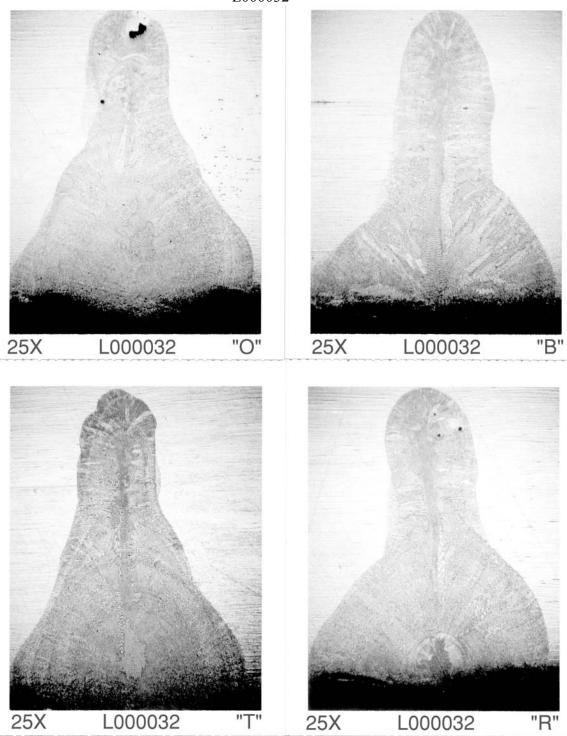


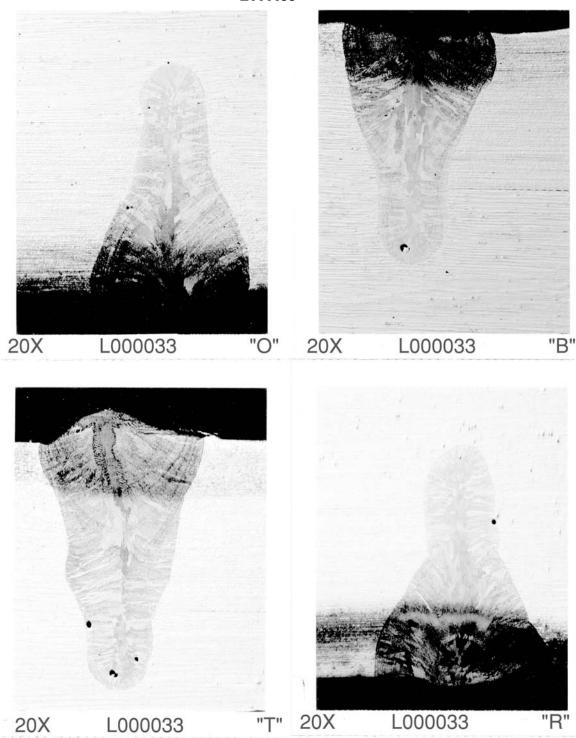


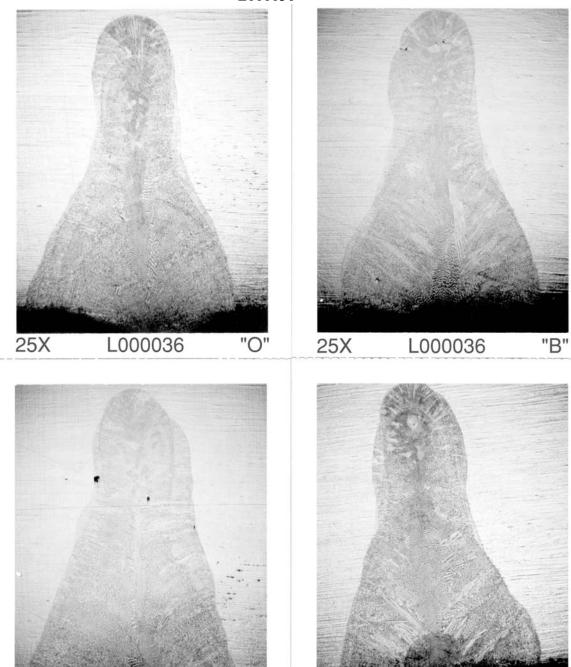










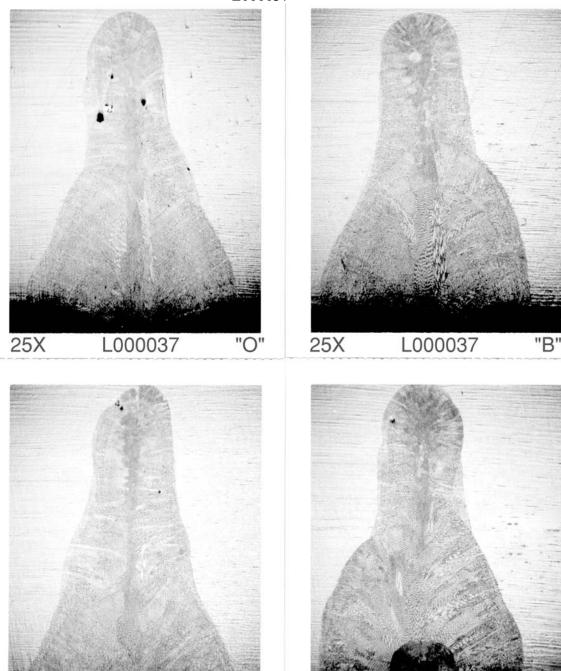


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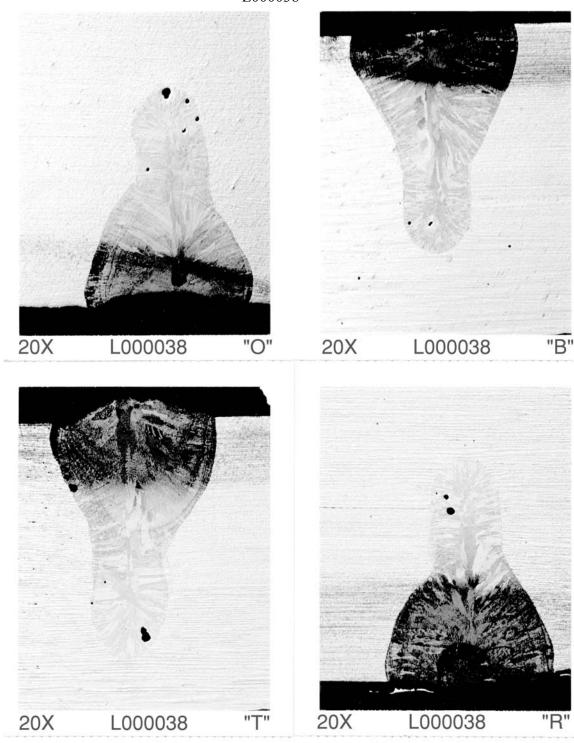
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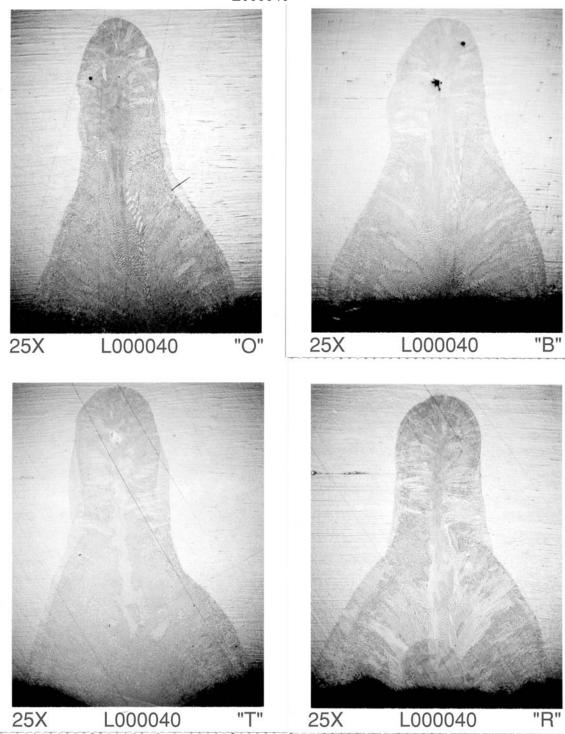


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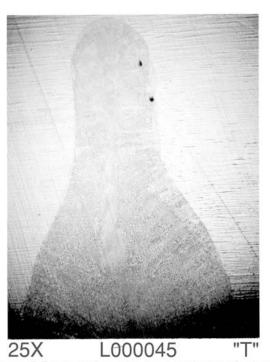
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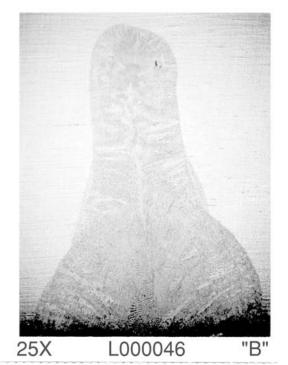




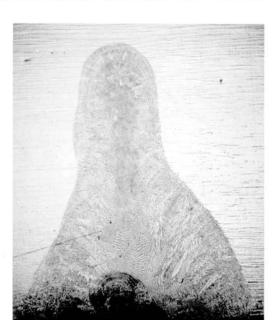












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